

FIRST STEPS BY CHINA

The Initiative Taken Toward Punishing Boxer Chiefs.

An Imperial Decree Orders the Degradation of Tuan and Four Manchu Princes—The Ringleader Deprived of His Salary and Official Servants and Ordered to Trial Before the China Court—Germany's Position Now Regarded as Untenable—Further Penalties Believed to Be in Store for the Offenders—Mr. Wu Discusses the Matter.

The Chinese imperial authorities have directed that Prince Tuan, the Boxer chief, be degraded and brought to trial for causing the trouble in which the Empire has become involved. This action is regarded here as making untenable the German proposition that the powers proceed to punish the Boxer leaders, before peace negotiations are begun.

The news in regard to Tuan came in the State Department yesterday afternoon, in a telegram from John Goodnow, United States Consul General at Shanghai. He says that he has been handed by Sheng, the Chinese Director General of Railways and Telegraphs, a decree of the Emperor and the Empress Dowager dated September 25, punishing the Ministers for encouraging the Boxers. The decree orders the degradation of four princes, and deprives Tuan of his salary and official servants, and directs that he be brought to trial before the Imperial China Court.

The State Department has no reason to doubt the authenticity of the decree, which, by the way, confirms the supposition that the Imperial court is at Tientsin. It was through Sheng that the first message of enquiry was sent by Secretary Hay to Minister Conger. Although accused of having connected Imperial edicts given out by him in Shanghai before the rescue of the Ministers, Sheng was found to be innocent of any such deception.

The only thing that would seem to throw doubt on his ability to furnish accurate information in regard to Tuan, is the fact that a few days ago he admitted to the foreign Consul at Shanghai that Tuan had been appointed Grand Secretary of the Empire. This statement may, however, have been true.

The despatches from China have told of the election of Tuan followed by a change of feeling toward him by the Emperor and the Dowager. None of the officials here is willing to believe that the edict pronounced by Sheng is not genuine, and the action of the throne is regarded as the first step toward a satisfactory settlement of the Chinese question.

The effect of the edict remains to be seen. So far as the United States Government is concerned, it is very satisfactory. Officials are of the opinion that all the powers, with the possible exception of Austria and Italy, will not definitely reject the German punitive proposition.

What Germany will do nobody here is willing to predict, but hope is expressed that she will recede from her radical position and accept in good faith the order of the Chinese throne for the trial of Tuan and the degradation of the other princes. Of course, the powers will not be satisfied merely with the punishment of Tuan and nominal punishment of the Boxer leaders. Degradation is regarded as hardly enough of a sentence for the action of the Emperor and the Empress is considered as a move in the direction of giving the anti-European agitators their just deserts and will unquestionably be endorsed by this Government to that extent.

Mr. Wu was seen yesterday in regard to the degradation of Tuan. While he had nothing in support of Mr. Goodnow's advice, he explained what the Imperial China Court is.

"The Imperial China Court may be called a 'department' or a 'bureau' or a 'court.' It is a court with various duties, one of which is to keep a register of the Imperial family. This family, commonly understood to be the Manchus, came down from Manchuria 260 years ago and conquered the Empire. They had adherents who helped them to do this, who with their descendants have always been in great favor. The dynasty is called the Manchu dynasty, and the reigning family is called Tsing, meaning clear. The direct line of the Tsing family are entitled to wear the yellow sash and the collateral branches may wear the red sash. In the 260 years of this family's reign the Imperial family has grown in numbers to thousands and the Imperial China Court keeps a register of these people. It is the court which tries any of the Imperial clan when an offence has been committed.

"A prince must first be deprived of his rank by the Emperor before he can appear to be tried, and the punishment is fixed by the court according to the evidence in the case and the law relating to the offence, and the finding is carried out upon the approval of the Emperor.

"I see that the announcement of this State Department says that Prince Tuan has been deprived of his salary and official servants. It says nothing of his being degraded of his rank.

"It may be that this has been done, though not reported, or it is possible that the Imperial China Court will take his written statement without his appearing before the court, and get the evidence as to his guilt from other sources. His connection with the offence for which he will be tried may be easy to prove and well known. His degradation has been ordered by the Emperor's edict, the advice says, so he may have been deprived of his rank and be compelled to appear before the court in person. This trial is a necessary preliminary to his punishment, according to the Chinese law. It is a very great degradation for a prince of the royal blood. He is the father of the heir apparent to the throne."

Not to Speak to Indians.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 29.—Democratic State Chairman Kilgus has received a letter from Senator Daniel, in which he says he will be unable to accept invitations to make speeches in Indiana, where he is wanted in October.

APOLOGIES TO WILLIAM.

Kwang-Hsu Makes Protestations of Good Faith With the Powers.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 29.—(8:10 p. m.)—An Imperial letter to the German Emperor, which was sent tonight, says the Emperor of China sends greetings to Kaiser William. It goes on to say:

"This sudden uprising in China has resulted in the murder of your Minister Subordinate. He acted disinterestedly and have broken our friendly relations, for which I am deeply sorrowful. I have today ordered Franz Councillor Kunkun to offer oblations before the Minister's coffin. I have also ordered Li Hung Chang and Liu-Kun-Yi to afford every facility for the return of the coffin to Germany. When it reaches that country, I have ordered my Minister to Berlin to again make oblations and thus show my profound regrets.

"Formerly our two countries were peaceful. I now appeal to you to allow early peace negotiations so that perpetual peace may be secured. I make this special and earnest appeal."

A reply to Li Hung Chang's memorial to the throne, denouncing Prince Tuan, which was issued on the 25th, says the warlike actions were not the desire of the Emperor or the court, but were due to the princes and High Minister of State, who must accept the responsibility. They must accept the Imperial responsibility and get suitable punishment.

Prince Chuang, Prince Yi, and the secondary Princes Tseihung and Tsaiyung have been dismissed from theireditary rank and all offices. Prince Tuan has been degraded. He has been dismissed from his offices and handed over to the Imperial China Court, to determine what penalty shall be imposed on him. Meantime all his allowances have been stopped.

Under the Emperor's edict, Duke Tseihau, Secretary Yinghien, Grand Secretary Heng-khi, and Shao Chueh, the President of the Board of War, have been handed over to a board to determine what penalty shall be imposed on them. In making this announcement in the letter to Emperor William the Chinese Emperor says that he has taken this action "to show these offenders that I am determined to preserve the Imperial inheritance and not to regard princes or ministers. They must blame themselves for the severe punishment. My people must be pleased by this punishment."

The Imperial edict promises that Li Hung Chang's entire plan in regard to the punishment of offenders shall be followed.

This edict will have a quieting and helpful effect on the Chinese.

FIGHTING IN SOUTH CHI-LI.

The Chinese Imperial Troops Engaged With the Boxers.

PEKING (date missing), via Taku, Sept. 27, and Shanghai, noon, September 28.—There are persistent rumors that the Boxers and Chinese Imperial troops are fighting in southern Chi-li. It is said that the Boxers have given up their swords, and have obtained a plentiful supply of rifles and ammunition.

Mr. Rockwell, the special American envoy, will start for Shanghai tomorrow. He will visit the Viceroy of Nankin and Hankow, and return here in a month. The Japanese are shipping tons of captured silver home.

Prince Ching has memorialized the Emperor to return to Peking. Prince Ching also has written 50,000 words, but he says he may destroy it any day. He is undecided as to his future residence, whether it will be in New York or England.

MARK TWAIN COMING HOME.

The Famous Author to Spend the Winter in New York.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), sails on October 2 for America, and will spend the winter in New York. He has definitely abandoned lecturing because he dislikes travel. He is hard at work on his new novel, of which he has written 50,000 words, but he says he may destroy it any day. He is undecided as to his future residence, whether it will be in New York or England.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CONGER.

The Full Text to Be Withheld for the Present.

The State Department yesterday forwarded to Minister Conger at Peking, his official instructions from this Government as a plenipotentiary to arrange for peace negotiations in China. The text of the instructions will be withheld for the present, and it is believed that an agreement can be effected with the powers which will carry with delay in beginning negotiations. It is understood that the document forwarded to Mr. Conger contains the following stipulations:

First—That Prince Tuan be removed from office and none one acceptable to the powers appointed in his place.

Second—That Minister Conger represent the United States as a plenipotentiary and has no connection whatever with mediation for China.

Third—That any reasonable programme authorized by a majority of the powers, the stipulations to be less severe than those of Germany, may be accepted by Mr. Conger.

Fourth—That in the event of a constitutional disagreement among the powers and China, Minister Conger is to proceed to negotiate with Earl Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching solely with regard to American interests and with a view to determining the attitude of the United States as to future action.

Fifth—That Minister Conger is to plainly inform the representatives of the powers that the United States intends to guard Amoy and Nuchwang solely with regard to American interests and with a view to determining the attitude of the United States as to future action.

It is believed by the State Department officials that if the United States opens negotiations with Earl Li, Russia and France will join in the parley and arrive at some conclusion.

31.25 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday.

September 29 and 30, good for return until following Monday. Tickets good on all trains except Royal Limited.

TO BREAK CHINA'S SPIRIT

Europe Believes That Heavy Penalties Must Be Exacted.

Opinion Becoming Unanimous That a General War Must Be Undertaken to Secure an Atonement for Past Outrages and Guarantees for the Future—England Anxious to Avoid Hostilities, the People Being Wearied by the Costly Operations in South Africa—The British Reply to Germany Still Delayed—Not Believed That Salisbury Will Assent to the Berlin Programme.

(Special Cablegram—Copyrighted.)

LONDON, Sept. 29.—European opinion is rapidly becoming unanimous to the effect that serious punitive measures must be exacted before China will make any real atonement for the outrages at Peking or furnish adequate guarantees that they will not be repeated.

This is equivalent to a belief that general war must be undertaken by the allies unless the first principles of international intercourse are to be abandoned. Every Government in Europe, except Germany and possibly Russia, shrinks from the conflict. It is possible that its rewards would be nil if good faith is kept, while the sacrifice and indirect perils would be beyond calculation.

Probably nowhere would this war be intrinsically as unpopular as in Great Britain, yet there is little doubt but that the Government would be supported if it was considered that British duty and interests required her to engage in it. At least it would be a war in which the British conscience would be clear, which has not been the case in the South African conflict. If Lord Salisbury and his Cabinet had striven as earnestly to avoid the Transvaal war as they are now trying to find a way out of the Chinese complications, the country would not now be mourning the loss of more than 10,000 lives and a hundred millions of pounds.

The long delay in sending the British reply to Germany has not been spent in idleness in Downing Street. There has been a constant informal exchange of views between London, Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Washington, and also, moreover, the situation has been materially altered in regard to the attitude toward China since the German note was issued. It is now certain that the German proposal of sending an ultimatum to China would be equivalent to a declaration of war on all the powers assembled. It is doubtful, as already stated, if any power except Germany herself is ready to embark on a war thus irrevocable.

This being the case, it is entirely safe to assume that Lord Salisbury will not give his assent to the German programme. His refusal will give a mortal offence to the "Times" and most other Unionist organs, which have been most emphatic in demanding the prompt acquiescence of Great Britain, but even they will probably swallow their wrath in these election days. Chinese contumacy for the past few days has had some recompense in a certain diminution of the mutual distrust between the powers. The crisis is so difficult and dangerous that rivalries have been subordinated and sincere efforts have been made to devise some alternative to the almost unworkable plan of a co-operative war of six powers against one. No practical proposal has yet transpired, but there is no longer any doubt that some intermediate step will be agreed upon between the present deadlock and the ultimatum which would make war inevitable.

This step is probably one which the United States will take gladly, though it may still refrain from the final one, which, as said at the outset, most European statesmen regard as almost inevitable.

MERCEDES TO WED ABRUZZI.

Queen Regent of Spain Indignant at Count Caserta.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Queen Regent of Spain is reported to be incensed at the conduct of Count Caserta, who suitor for the hand of the Infanta Maria Mercedes appears to have finally failed. It was supposed that the Princess ardently desired to marry the Count, but this is now denied, and it is semi-officially announced in Madrid that she gives her heart as well as her hand to the Duke of Abruzzi, whose perils and adventures in the frozen polar regions strongly appealed to her romantic Spanish heart.

Count Caserta's offense consists in having written to the Pope, complaining that the Queen Regent made too much of him. His suit, he says, was encouraged by both mother and daughter until overtures were made by the Italian royal family in behalf of Abruzzi. The Pope is reported to have written the Queen Regent and the Princess a fatherly warning against taking a too worldly view of the sacred institution of marriage, and both replied repudiating the Count's version of the affair.

JIM HOWARD SENTENCED.

December 7 Fixed as the Date for His Execution.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 29.—The motion for a new trial was overruled in the case of Jim Howard today and the sentence passed of the prisoner. In passing sentence Judge Cantrill addressed the prisoner in a solemn and impressive manner.

"James Howard, at the April term of the Franklin Circuit Court you were indicted for the murder of William Goebel, and a jury of twelve men found you guilty and fixed your sentence at death. Have you any legal reason you could give why sentence should not be passed upon you?" Howard said in a clear voice: "I am innocent."

Judge Cantrill continued: "The jury has already passed on that question, and it is the duty of the court to pass sentence. I command that the prisoner be taken to the jail and there kept until the 7th day of December, when the sheriff will hang you by the neck until dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

Judge Cantrill granted appeal to the Court of Appeals, and suspended judgment until the 7th of December, when the court will pass sentence. The prisoner was taken to the jail and there kept until the 7th day of December, when the sheriff will hang you by the neck until dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

The Court-General was unable to learn further particulars in regard to the persons named.

The Elephants

At Chan's New Grand certainly present the greatest act ever seen upon the American stage. Wynne's Business College, 8th and K. Business, Shortland, Typing—\$25 a year.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN DEAD.

The Attorney for Beecher in the Tilton Case Passes Away.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Thomas Gaskell Shearman, who was Henry Ward Beecher's attorney of record in the Tilton case, died tonight at his home, 176 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, four hours after a surgical operation. The affection which the operation was performed to relieve proved to be an enlargement of the left kidney and abscess. Mr. Shearman became seriously ill while in Paris with his wife two weeks ago, and started for home immediately.

Thomas Gaskell Shearman was born in Birmingham, England, November 26, 1834. When nine years of age he came to New York with his parents. His education was received from private tutors. In 1857 he became a resident of Brooklyn, where he lived until his death. Two years later he was admitted to the bar, and in the same year he married Elia Partridge.

Several legal cases of national note were entrusted to Mr. Shearman. His greatest prominence as a lawyer was, perhaps, gained in his management of the defense of Henry Ward Beecher in the action brought against that eminent divine by Theodore Tilton and F. D. Moulton. The deceased was an earnest Christian, and had been for some time the superintendent of the Plymouth Church Sunday school. On economical questions Mr. Shearman was a prominent free trade advocate.

In literature, Mr. Shearman's efforts were confined to legal writings. Conjointly with Amasa A. Redfield he was the author of "A Treatise on Negligence, Malpractice and Shearman's Practice," "Natural Taxation," "Crooked Taxation," "Does Protection Protect?" "Pauper Labor of Europe," "The Single Tax," "Distribution of Wealth," "Who Owns the United States?" were productions of the pen of Mr. Shearman.

BRYAN ON THE STRIKE.

Arbitration the Only Just Means of Adjusting Disputes.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Sept. 29.—Mr. Bryan tonight gave the press the following statement regarding the anthracite coal strike:

"Arbitration is the only just and equitable means of adjusting disputes between corporate employers and the employees. Who arbitration is usually asked by the employees, it ought to be acceptable to the employers if they believe that they are treating the miners fairly, and it ought to be demanded by the public generally, because every great strike affects the public at large even more than it does either the employers or the employees. Those who refuse arbitration confess that they are not prepared to submit their arguments to an impartial tribunal."

KWANG-HSU TO THE CAIR.

Thanks for the Offer to Withdraw Troops From China.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 29.—(9:50 p. m.)—An Imperial letter to the Czar of Russia has been issued thanking the latter for his promise to withdraw the Russian troops from Peking. Emperor Kwang-Hsu also asks the assistance of the Czar in the peace negotiations.

The Emperor has also sent a letter to the Mikado of Japan, in which he expresses regret for the murder of the Japanese secretary of the legation at Peking. In this letter he states that he had ordered funeral rites at Peking and by the Chinese at Tokyo. The Emperor also grants a funeral allowance of \$5,000.

INFANT DIES OF PLAGUE.

Twenty-one Cases of the Bubonic Disease in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Sept. 29.—There was another death from the bubonic plague today, that of an infant born to a woman afflicted with the disease, who died two weeks ago. A post mortem examination showed that the infant suffered from the plague.

The total deaths to date have been seven. There are twenty-one cases in the hospital.

RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Results of Elections in a Number of Uncontested Boroughs.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The latest returns in regard to members of Parliament who were declared elected, there having been no opposition, show that fifty Conservatives, nine Liberal Unionists, and two Nationalists have been returned.

Among the members returned the Rt. Hon. Charles Thompson Ritchie, Conservative member for Croydon in the last House and President of the Board of Trade; John Henderson Heaton, the advocate of penny postage; Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, Liberal, who was Secretary of State for India in 1894-5; Mr. William Court Gully, Liberal, the Speaker of the House; Mr. Joseph Powell Williams, Liberal Unionist, the Financial Secretary of the War Office, and Mr. H. Porter, Conservative member for the City of London. No Liberals were returned in the same way.

POLICEMAN FATALLY SHOT.

Tried to Stop a Fight Between Union and Non-Union Molders.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 29.—Police Detective Sergeant J. L. Foulks was shot and instantly killed here tonight in an effort to stop a running pistol fight between union and non-union molders. Two of the molders were also wounded. All of the union molders in this city are out on a strike. Tonight a squad of union men met a squad of non-union men. Both sides were armed with pistols, which they used. Foulks tried to interfere and was killed. Two wounded molders and three others were arrested. Foulks leaves a wife and family.

MASSACRE OF FOREIGNERS.

Confirmation of the Killing of Misses Macdonald and Jackson.

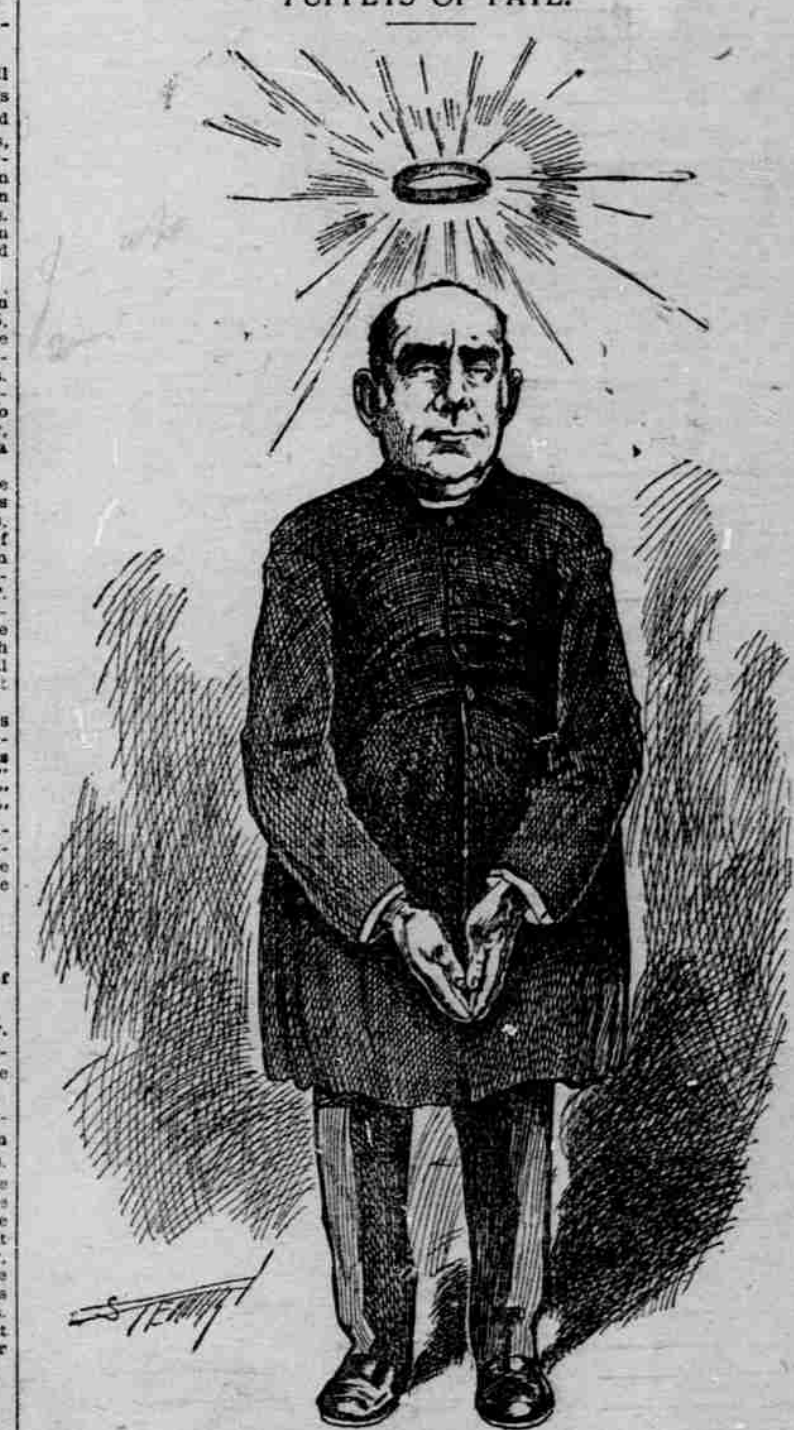
The State Department today issued a bulletin stating that the Department has received a report from the Consul General at Shanghai, dated August 17, 1900, in which it is stated that confirmation has been received of the massacre of the following foreigners at Kuchai, Chekiang Province, on July 29: Miss Macdonald, Mrs. and Mrs. Ward and child, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Thompson and two children. Miss Macdonald and Miss Desmond were citizens of the United States. Miss Macdonald arrived in China August 14, 1899. Her home was in Natick, Mass.

The Consul-General was unable to learn further particulars in regard to the persons named.

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PUPPETS OF FATE.



II.—MARCUS THE MISUNDERSTOOD.

FORMULATING THE OFFER

The Anthracite Superintendents Considering Concessions.

The Terms Thus Far Only Tentative. But Based on an Increase of at Least Ten Per Cent—A Plan to Avoid Recognition of the Union—Price of Coal Continues to Decline.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—So far as could be learned today from the interests in this city concerned in the matter, satisfactory progress was being made in the negotiations for the ending of the anthracite coal strike. It was again stated that the first definite news that the strike had been settled would come in all probability from the coal regions, the Morgan-Rockefeller interests that have decided to offer an increase in wages having sent their representative into the coal fields to present their offer.

The Morgan-Rockefeller group of companies, which are understood to control the situation, are the Lehigh Valley, Erie, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the Reading.

It was believed in Wall Street today that these railroads, having agreed among themselves to offer certain concessions, have submitted these proposed concessions to the mine superintendents to learn whether they are feasible and whether the mines could be operated profitably under them. The superintendents have been considering the tentative terms, and it is expected, will be authorized to present to the men a certain basis of settlement, which basis will be equivalent to an increase in wages of at least 10 per cent.

It was suggested yesterday that a way by which President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers could get around the difficulty of non-recognition of the union by the companies would be through the submission of the proposed basis of settlement to each chapter of the union. If each chapter votes to accept it, and would so notify President Mitchell, he might charge it to the ground as the conditions of that particular place warranted the suspension of direct dealings with the main union. In this manner all the collieries might gradually go to work, one after another.

The price of coal continued to decline in the local market today, in expectation of the near closing of the big strike.

CALLING OUT DEPUTIES.

The Reading Coal and Iron Company in Fear of Trouble.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 29.—The Reading Coal and Iron Company is preparing to send out 100 special deputies early on Monday morning. This looks as if trouble is anticipated before the remaining collieries of the company, twelve in number, are forced to suspend in this district. A train of fifty deputies was quietly sent to the western end of Schuylkill county to look to guard property at Brookside and Lower City, where there are three collieries at work full handed—Brookside, Goodspring, and Lincoln. The employees are determined not to go out. Another train load of deputies consisting of seven cars is sidetracked at Palo Alto tonight, ready to be sent either to Brookside or to the Panther Valley mines. These collieries cut about 600 cars of coal a day, the plant at West Brookside being one of the most valuable of the Reading Company.

The Pitts colliery at Ashland closed down to remain idle until the strike is ended. The Oakhill, Pine Hill, and Little collieries did not work today, the employees of these collieries joining the strikers. A desperate effort was made to start the Little colliery this morning, but it proved a failure.

A large force of strikers, representing principally the Lithuanian and other foreign element assembled at the railroad station here and tried to dissuade the

miners living at Minersville and vicinity

who are employed at Richardson and Glendower collieries from taking the train to work. Some few of the foreigners were influenced to strike.

RALLIES BY THE STRIKERS.

The Final Steps Toward Perfecting Their Organization.

READING, Sept. 29.—Strike meetings were held tonight at Tower City and Reiner, in the west end of Schuylkill county, and in Pottsville, Minersville, and a few other places in the section. These are regarded as final rallies in this region to perfect the strike. Three small workings closed today. By Monday or Tuesday it is thought all the mines will be closed down at Minersville. Those in Heckerly, Panther Valley, and the west end will likely be allowed to run on.

Telegram by the down left the Schuylkill regions to the labor leaders to insist that the miners' union be recognized. Possibly 350 cars of coal will be sent to tide water later Sunday instead of 1,500 as heretofore. Coal may be reported scarce, but all dealers in the Schuylkill Valley have full supplies.

BULLETS DANGEROUSLY CLOSE.

Pennsylvania Militia Officers Fired on From Ambush.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 29.—As Major Halberstadt, of Pottsville, the brigade surgeon, and Thomas Glenn, of Philadelphia, of General Galt's staff, were on their way on horseback to the Twelfth Regiment, which is encamped on the hill back of Turkey Run, from Shenandoah, they were fired upon from an ambush. The bullets whizzed by their ears. Both escaped injury.

Later in the day Lieutenant Colonel Hutchinson and Lieutenant Beck, of the Eighth, while riding over the mountains, were greeted by a volley of stones from ambush. At midnight last night a crowd gathered on the mountain side back of the camp of the Eighth Regiment and stoned the sentinels. A number of the regiment secured this mountain side but found no one.

SETTLEMENT STILL FAR OFF.

Union Must Be Recognized and a Larger Increase Granted.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 29.—The coal operators here arranged the details of a proposition of settlement today, but so far as can be learned, it will not be acceptable to the miners because the union will not be recognized, and the increase offered is an average of only 10 or 12 per cent. At the headquarters of the union today the men, when asked what they thought of an offer of 10 per cent increase, said:

"Pshaw, we would not waste time considering that."

That there is no reason so far as the strikers can see to expect an early settlement is evident by the great activity of the strikers in completing arrangements for the big demonstration on Tuesday to President Mitchell. He will come here in the afternoon. There will be a parade and he and others will make speeches.

A leading individual operator, speaking for himself and the other individual operators, gave out the following statement today:

"The settlement of the present differences between the miners and coal companies is as far distant as on the day it commenced. I don't believe President Mitchell will give in without a recognition of the union. This the operators will surely refuse to grant. Then the matter would have to be decided by the executive board of the United Mine Workers, and I doubt if they would vote to accept this increase offered even if it carried with it the recognition of the union with fair concessions granted."

"This talk about Senator Hanna settling the strike is all bluff. If any outsider is to be the mediator, Cardinal Gibbons will undoubtedly be called."

Consul General Stowe Coming Home. CAPE TOWN, Sept. 29.—Mr. Stowe, the American Consul General, will sail for home shortly on a leave of absence.

Trains for Chesapeake Beach. Leave week days 10:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m., 11 a. m., 2 and 4 p. m.

THROUGH THE DAKOTAS

Bryan Greeted With Great Enthusiasm Along the Route.

The Candidate Receives a Cordial Welcome at Fargo—A Reference to Slavery in the Philippines—Republican Admiration for the English Form of Government—The Porto Rican Relief Bill an Imitation of the British Method of Dealing With the American Colonies—Rev. Cause Restored to Silence Complaint—An Alarming Tendency Toward the Adoption of European Ideas.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Sept. 29.—Mr. Bryan arrived here tonight at 7:30 o'clock, having completed his trip through the Dakotas. His first stop of the day was at Hankinson, just across the line from South Dakota, in the sister State on the north. At 6:30 o'clock this morning Mr. Bryan talked fifteen minutes to the people of Hankinson, and at 8:30 he addressed a large crowd at Wapeton. During the day Mr. Bryan was heard by thousands, and he was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm.

The commercial city of Fargo gave him a cordial welcome two hours later. He was met at the depot by half the populace and an escort of 100 men in bright-colored uniforms marched before him up the principal street to Island Park, where 7,000 people were assembled in a grove of young trees whose boughs supported the youth of the town. Somebody in the audience asked Mr. Bryan to state his opinion of the treatment of the negro voters of North Carolina.